THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Two American and One British Vessel Spring Aleak.

Arrivals at and Departures from European and South American Ports.

TELSERAM TO THE NEW YORK PERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the English metropolis: -

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1873.

VESSELS SEEKING PORTS IN DISTRESS. Ship Andrew Johnson, from Callao for England, is reported, in a despatch from Lisbon, to have put into Port Stanley, Falk-

land Islands, leaking badly.

The bark Monnequash (British), Captain Griffin, from Fernandina, Fla., for Montevideo, and the brig Bogota, Captain Marsins, from Montevideo for New York, are also reported, by telegraph from Lisbon, to have put into Rio Janeiro leaking badly. The latter will have to discharge cargo in order to effect

WRECK OF A FOREIGN VESSEL.

A vessel named the Kruse Bjorn, bound to Pensacola, Fla., was wrecked off Longsund previous to November 12. Crew saved.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Queenstown November 12, steamships Abyssinia (British), Haines, and Egypt (British), Grogan, from New York for Liverpool; bark Maggie Reynolds (British), Smith,

Arrived at Dublin November 12, brig Johanna Margherita (Norwegian), Rasmussen, from New York.

Arrived at Antwerp November 12, steamship Vaderland (Belgian), Von der Heyden, from

Arrived at Brest November 12, steamship Europe (French), Lemaire, from New York for Havre.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro (by telegraph from Lisbon), ship Moonlight, Waterhouse, from Hull; brig J. M. Wiswell, Glover, from Green-

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool November 11, ships Freeman Clarke, Bosworth, and E. C. Scranton, Wheeler, for New Orleans; Annabella (British), Craig, for Savannah; barks Arcadia (British), Anderson, for do.; Grenmar (Norwegian), Ludvigsen, and Harlequin (British), Hill, for Pensacola.

Sailed from Falmouth November 11, bark Fomalhant (German), Millert, from Newcastle for Philadelphia.

Sailed from Deal November 12, Figlia Accame, for Baltimore.

Sailed from Kingroad November 12, bark Uriel (German), Siebolds, from Bristol for New York

Sailed from Port Said November 11, steamship Galley of Lorne (British), Robinson, from Shanghae and Singapore for New York.

ENGLAND.

Sterling Value of the American Dollar-Bullion in Flow to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 12, 1873. The Committee of the Stock Exchange have adopted a resolution that four shillings (British) per dollar (American) shall be the rate of exchange after the 3d of December. BULLION TO THE BANK.

The amount of buillon gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £117,000.

IRELAND.

The Home Rule Agitation and Riot.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 13-5 A. M. There was a serious riot last night at a meeting in favor of "home rule" in Kilkenny. The mob stoned the police, who charged upon them and made several arrests.

SPAIN.

Bourbonist Claim of Another Victory in Battle.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, Nov. 12, 1873. It is reported that another battle has taken place between the Carlists and republicans, again resulting in a great victory for the former. The republicans are said to have lost 1,300 men and the Carlists 200.

Naval Movement of the Insurgents. MADRID, Nov. 12, 1873.

A despatch from Cartagena says the insurgent

fleet is making preparations to leave the harbor. The vessels hope to get out without discovery by the government squadron.

GERMANY.

Cabinet Change-The Prussian Diet Assembled in Session.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Berlin, Nov. 12, 1873.
Count Von Roon has been relieved from the
Ministry of War of Prussia. His successor will probably be Lieutenant General Von Kameke. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLAGE.

The Prussian Diet opened to-day. Herr Campenhausen, the Vice President of the Ministry, read the royal speech, which is moderate in tone and mainly devoted to local subjects.

RACES POSTPONED AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1873. The races have been postponed to-day on account of the rain which has been falling for the past twenty-four hours. The meeting will begin morrow, should the sun shine, at noon,

A SCHOONER SUNK.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12, 1873. The schooner Challenge sunk last night while banking this port. One of the crew was loat,

FRANCE.

Electoral Privilege and Parliamentary Right-Presidential Advice to the Assembly.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. Nov. 12, 1873.

In the Assembly to-day a motion was offered by the government postponing the debate upon M. Leon Say's interpellation regarding the failure to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly until the day following that upon which a vote is taken upon the prolongation of President Mac-Mahon's powers. After a heated debate the motion was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE PARLIAMENT. The committee on prolongation of the powers of the present government, headed by M. de Rémusat, to-day had an interview with President Mac.

The latter stated that "he had nothing to say

modifying in any way the language of his message to the Assembly." He requested them to hasten their labors in the best interests of the country. He said the questions relating to the discussion of the constitutional bills belonged solely to the Assembly, though he acknowledged that the adoption of the bills would give stability to the government,

The Assembly Committee on the Presi-

dential Tenure Question. PARIS, Nov. 12, 1873. The Committee on Prolongation has adopted the

roposal of M. Casimir Perier that the law prolong ing the powers of President MacMahon for five years beyond the duration of the present Assembly becomes a part of the constitution after the constitutional bills are voted upon.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

A Civil Trial Likely to Ensue from the Court Martial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 13-5 A. M. A special despatch from Paris to the Daily Tele graph says that Colonel Stoffel will be tried by a civil court in Versailles on the charge of using contemptuous language towards the government

prosecutors in the Bazaine court martial.

JAPAN.

Treaties' Revision Postponed-American Diplomacy-Crown Condescension-Trade.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 12, 1873. The steamship Japan brings Yokohama dates to

Ambassador Slido was still lying in a precarious condition. A revision of the treaties had been postponed in hopes that he may recover, AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

On October 9 Minister Delong paid his last visit to the Emperor, and introduced his successor, Mr.

Bingham. The Emperor's address to Minister Delong on the occasion was most cordial and flattering. His Majesty also presented him with two magnificent and costly vases as a token of his esteem. Mr. Delong was afterwards entertained on board the United States steamer Lackawanna.

ROYAL CONDESCENSION. On October 9 the Emperor went in state to open the polytechnic school at Tokei. He read a speech, which was translated, and Dr. Murray and the chief foreign officers replied. Chemical and physical experiments and a gymnastic exhibition were witnessed by the Emperor. After the exhibition all sat down to a collation. The students recently arrived at Tokel number 30,000.

TRADE. Business in Yokohama had improved.

MARRIAGE OF AMASA SPRAGUE.

The Empress paid a visit in state to Yokohama

A Peculiarly Interesting Ceremony In Providence-No Extravagant Display

and but Few Guests. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12, 1873. An important event in the Sprague family, which, in anticipation, has been the subject of much talk in the community during the past few weeks, occurred this evening-viz., the marriage of Colonel Amasa Sprague, of the firm of A. & W. Sprague, to a daughter of the late Byron Sprague. When the crisis in the Sprague affairs arose the engagement, ch existed since last spring, naturally into the consideration of matters and things in connection with the Spragues, and among people in their circles of wealth and fashion expectations of the marriage have been held for over a fortnight. Such a ceremony, under existing circumstances, cannot, one would think, be very joyful. But, be that as it may, the great affair has at last taken place, and that, too, before the business interests of the great house are settled. In marked contrast with the brilliant wedding which occurred at the Sprague mansion nearly a year ago, when another daughter of the late Byron Sprague was the bride, this marriage

was QUIET AND WITHOUT ANY GREAT DISPLAY. No unusual preparations were made for the event and no such stir or flutter was created in the fash ionable world as would be expected from the marriage of such a wealthy and notable couple. Cards riage of such a wealthy and notable couple. Cards this time were issued to only about fifty persons. At the previous wedding hundreds were invited and came, brilliantly and elaborately costumed. As your reporter this evening approached the beautiful mansion in Young Orchard avenue, where reside the widow, Mrs. Byron Sprague, and her daughter, and which adjoins the other elegant Sprague mansion in which Mr. P. A. Doyle, brother-in-law of Amassa and William Sprague, resides, he found the rooms lighted from top to bottom; but in and around the house all was apparently quiet, a stillness almost as at a fumeral rather than that of a wedding, A police sergeant and six of his subordinates, detailed by Mayor Doyle, were on duty in the passage way, but had very little to do, for THE ATTENDANCE WAS SMALL, nor were there any peering eyes or intruding persons about the premises. About hal-past seven o'clock the carriages containing the invited guests began to arrive, and white gloved and full uniformed policemen assisted the guests to alignt. At eight o'clock, the hour for the ceremony, all the guests—not more than fifty or sixty altogether—had arrived. Among those in attendance were Senator William Sprague, Miss Fanny Sprague, Thomas A. Doyle, with several othor members of the family, besides their prominent and wealthy friends.

THE CEREMONY

was soon proceeded with, and was marked with

the family, besides their prominent and wealthy friends.

THE CEREMONY
was soon proceeded with, and was marked with peculiar interest in view of the circumstances. The clergymen who performed the marriage rites were the Rev. Mr. Greer, rector of Grace church (Episcopal; and the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Episcopal; and the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Episcopal; and the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Episcopal church in Cranston, which adjoins Providence, and which is the residence of the bridegroom. The bride, who is quite young, being only between nineteen and twenty years of age, was very prettily, though not gorgeously, attired. Not, indeed, were any of the attendants dressed in any remarkable degree of spiendor. The whole affair and usual accompaniments did not occupy more than an hour and a half, and the passers by would not imagine on glancing at the residence that a wedding was celebrating by one of the wealthiest houses in Rhode Island. The whole square and adjacent streets were, on the occasion of the previous big wedding, thronged with priages and people, and the mansion presented the appearance of a brilliantly illuminated palace. But the circumstances attending the house of Sprague have altered since then, and, however much the bridal pair and their guests may be inclined to display, their interests apparently forbade any dazzle or unusual rejoicing on this occasion. In the present unsettled state of affairs the bridal trip must be postponed. What effect the marriage will have on the future relations of the house remains to be seen.

OBITUARY.

S. S. Mallory.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 12, 1873. The Register announces the death, at Pensacola, n Sunday, of Hon. S. R. Mallory.

FIRE IN CORTLANDT STREET.

A fire broke out vesterday morning on the fourth floor of No. 52 Cortlandt street, occupied by W. C. Castor & Co., auctioneers of military goods, that caused a damage of \$25,000—\$20,000 to stock and \$5,000 to building. The property belongs to Mr. Livingston, of New Jersey, and is insured. THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION LOAM.

Arguments of Citizens For and Against the Measure-Warning of a "Bread

to hear the views of citizens in general upon the propriety of granting a loan of \$2,500,000 to the Industrial Exhibition Company resumed its sitting yesterday. The visitors' seats were well filled, and the arguments of most of the speakers were listened to with evident interest. Dexter A. Hawkins was the first to present his

views in opposition to the scheme. He argued the case from a strictly financial point of view, urging that the city, already committed as she was to the completion of her Court House and district court houses, new Croton aqueducts, boulevards, docks and public parks, could not afford to further embarrass herself with the \$2,500,000. It will cost, he estimated, at least \$100,000,000 to complete what is now in progress. This, added to our city debt, will swell it to over \$200,000,000. The amount asked will not erect the buildings, and other appropriations will have to be called for and fured before the proposed structure becomes of any real value to the city. If the city had the money it would be unwise to fend it. It is an enterprise into which not a single private speculator could be induced to enter as a safe venture.

In reply to a question by Assistant Alderman Clancy Mr. Hawkins stated that he was in favor of giving employment to the laboring men, but that he feared this did not present the remedy for their pressing wants.

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George A. C. Barnet, a director of the Industrial Exhibition Company, called upon Mr. Strahan, the Mayor's Private secretary, to retract what he had said on the preceding day regarding the inability of the company to employ the laborers at once. As proof that the Mayor's representative was instaken, the speaker offered to present a copy of the original charter, showing that the land could be acquired upon the payment of the money, at least lar more than could be occupied by workmen. Work could be fornished to a large number of employes within ten days after the money was paid over by the Comptroller. Nearly \$1,000,000 was guaranteed for the lease and freehold of the site for the building, \$200,000 being baid down to secure the purchase. The speaker then turned his attention to the Mayor. He said that the Mayor evidently disliked somebody in the company. He had been identified with the directory of the company until within a few weeks, when he had left, and now saw fit to characterize his associates, such men as William B. Ogden and A. S. Dillon, as swindlers. It is not the scheme of a pure adventurer. Those men are not adventurers? Why don't His Honor point out the adventurer? The allegations are all made in the same wholesale manner and are to be accepted without any show of proof, because the man making them is Mayor of New York. William B. Ogden was absent from the city, but the speaker said that he appeared to defend the character of an injured fellow citizen. (Applause.) The directors of the company, who have been assailed by the statement that this grant of money will be used in the lobby at Albany, declare the siander the base and malicious allegation of man who became Mayor by accident.

Mr. Strahan said that for the Mayor he would not reply, as His Honor was able to take care of himself. He sa

TAILORS' WAGES.

Meeting of the Central Body Last Night-No Reduction of Prices.

Delegations from all the working tailors of New York met last night at Coburger Hall, No. 10 Stanton street, to hear the reports of the committees appointed to confer with the employing firms about the proposed change in the cale of wages. An erroneous statement published in one of the city papers represented that a bill had been partially agreed upon effecting a reduction of prices equivalent to five per cent. This re port was denounced by several speakers as totally ported that all the merchants, on receiving the exlanations of the journeymen's committee, agreed Representations were made to the employers that it would be very hard on the men, who have hardly half employment, to cut down the pay for the work, which is almost entirely done by the piece. To this view the employers generously consented, though suffering severely from stagna-tion of trade and difficulty of collecting, while at the same time they generally hold large stocks of the same time they generally hold large stocks of imported goods in the face of a failing market for

the same time they generally hold large stocks of imported goods in the lace of a failing market for their manufactured garments.

This trade is one of the strongest of the labor unions in the city. It counts about 2,000 members, has ample lunds in its treasury and is connected with an international tailors' union extending through the United States and Canada. The Treasurer reported that he had received back a loan made last winter to the tailors of Philadelphia, then on strike. Also that \$300, donated by the Union to the sufferers at Memphis, had just been returned to the dunors as not needed. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, for carrying the money to Memphis and bringing it back without charge.

All languages and nationalities are represented in this Union. Proceedings are carried on mainly in German, English and French, the Chairman interpreting the remarks of delegates and making his decisions in the several tongues to the cosmopolitan collection of operatives, who keep their debates from the danger of dryness by a judicious supply of lager. High satisfaction was expressed at the announcement that there was to be no abatement in the scale of wages.

ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

Work To Be Provided for the Laborers. A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held last night for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the employment of some of the laboring classes.

Alderman Wylie was called to the chair and

briefly stated the object for which they had convened. Alderman O'RILEY, chairman of the committee

appointed to confer with the Board of City Works. made a verbal report, saying that they could raise sufficient funds without being compelled to issue certificates of indebteiness. They could raise the money by transferring it from one account to another.

another.

Alderman Ropes concurred in this report.

Alter some discussion Alderman O'Rilley offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to transfer from moneys returned by the Board of Commissioners of City Works as fees for opening and making sewer connections, to credit of street repairing fund, the sum of \$5,000, and to place the balance of said moneys heretotore received and to be received as fees for making sewer connections to the credit of "appropriation for repairs and maintenance of sewers."

The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Royes said:—"I move that it is the sense of this Board that the Board of City Works notify the contractors having uncompleted contracts to proceed ar once with their work, in order to give these men labor, and any failure to do so, to be reported to this Board. We live," said the Alderman, "in extraordinary times, and we have met tonight for the purpose of providing means of subsistence for these laboring men. I do not know why these contractors should not do their share towards assisting these poor men. They can receive their bonds for their pay, and even if they have to selt them for ninety cents on a dollar they would then make more money than if this had never occurred. never occurred.

The motion prevailed and the meeting then ad-

BROOKLYN LABORERS EMPLOYED.

The Board of City Works met yesterday and resolved to renew work on street repairs, employing the same number of gangs and the same men as those recently discharged, said gangs to consist of eight laborers, two pavers, one rammer, two or three horses and carts, as needed, and one fore-man. The funds will keep the men employed for about one month.

MORE OF THE CITY'S MEANNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As you have taken considerable interest in the transactions of the Street Cleaning Bureau, we, as employes of said bureau, would like to inquire why we are not paid our wages for last month. The misery and destitution it has brought upon many cannot be estimated. If you can make the above inquiry you will confer a great favor upon the EMPLOYES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera-"Gli Ugonotti." .The second performance of Meyerbeer's chef-d'œuvre last evening was superior in many respects to the first one. The chorus seemed to be more at ease and the orchestra more lement toward the voices. The "Rataplan" was given with brilliancy and effect, unmarred by the slightest mistake to tone or tempo. The "Blessing of and was a gratifying indication of the admirable training this important department-received from Signor Muzio, whose exertions are unceasing and discipline severe. The septet of the duel also went better than at the first performance. The triumph of Madame Nilsson and Signor Campanini in the grand duet of the lourth act was greater than before, the entire house being convilsed with applicate and excitement such as no artists ever drew forth during any previous season at the Academy of Music. Madame Nilsson has eclipsed all those operatic rôles with which her name has been so long and so intimately associated by the grandeur of her Valentine. The entire scene, from the departure of the murderers on their bloody mission to the frenzied parting of Valentine and Raoui, is of the most thrilling and absorbing nature, and shines the more through the fusire thrown upon it by two such remarkable interpreters. Our stage has been long a stranger to such a display of lyric genius. The excellence of the ensemble of this company is shown in the isct that they have given the best representation of the most difficult opera of the Italian repertoire that New York opera-goers have witnessed here for nearly twenty years.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

The second Sunday concert of the Strakosch troupe takes place at Wallack's on Sunday next. The one hundredth representation of the opera of "Hamlet," at the Grand Opera in Paris, was prevented by the late destruction of the building.

The first Philharmonic concert takes place at the Academy of Music on Saturday. Mile. Anna Drasdil will sing arias from Gluck's "Orpheus" and Rossini's "Tancredi." Two remarkable performances of "Il Trovatore"

Miss Cary and Mme. Lucca; the Manricos, Campa-

nini and Tamberlik, and the Counts, Del Puente

take place on Friday next at the Academy of Music and Lyceum Theatre. The Leonoras will be Mme. Nilsson and Mile. Di Murska; the Azucenas,

Mile. Legault, a young girl of fifteen, beautiful and in every wav endowed for success as an actress, lately made her début in Paris as Agnes, in Molière's "Ecole des Femmes." The critics have decided that "Mile, Legault seems too knowing; her large eyes are more vivacious than astonished, her mouth shows beautiful white teeth, but she opens it with a sort of preparation; all her person is young and charming, but, in fine, she rather

an Agnes." "The Magic Flute" will be given to-night by M. Maretzek's company at the Lyceum Theatre. This production of Mozart has no attraction with production of Mozart has no attraction with mediocre singers to interpret its music. Even with Mme. Lucca as Pamina, Mile. di Murska as the Queen of Night, and Mons. Jamet as Astraffamente, there was at the last performance of the opera here a palpable need of strength in the lesser parts. As Pamina Mme. Lucca is extremely good, and Mile. di Murska is probably unequalled in the bravura singing, which is the great feature of her part in "The Magic Flute."

PIGEON SHOOTING

Match of \$400 Between Earnest Staples and Charles A. Lamsop-The Latter the Winner.

For three or more weeks the pigeon shooting fraternity of New York have been much exercised regarding a match between Messrs. Earnest Staples and Charles A. Lamson. Every broker in legitimate business and "curbstone operator," out of the regular trade in Wall and Broad streets, dis cussed the result of the match, and some, more venturesome than the more intimate friends of the principals, bet their money wildly.

Yesterday was excellent for accuracy in the matter of shooting; but, perhaps because of its

The members of the New Jersey Sportsmen's Club held a field day yesterday at Fairview, N. J. The bad weather made the attendance rather slack, but on the whole the shooting was good. who, shooting at 25 yards, killed all his birds.

who, shooting at 25 yards, killed all his birds. The bandicap challenge cup was won by Mr Kelly, he killing four birds out of five. The following is a summary of the shooting:—

First—A tournament open to all members in good standing for the champion badge of the club. The shooting to be under the English rules. The contestants to be handicapped between twenty-five and thirty yards, to shoot at ten birds each from five traps, 1½ oz. shot, use of both barrels. Entrance fee \$5, which includes cost of birds.

1. Skidmore, 26 yards rise—1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1—8.

G. Watson, 25 yards rise-1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -10. W. Hughes, 30 yards rise—1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,

R. Buckman, 30 yards rise-1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, A. Hughes, 25 yards rise—0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1,

S. Kelly, 26 yards rise—1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0—5. J. Brightly—27 yards rise—0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, J. Felker, 30 yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0—8. A. B. Gage, 27 yards rise—0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0—5.

0—5.
Second—Match for the handicap challenge cup, the shooting to be under the English rules; five birds from five traps; 1½ oz. shot, one barrel.

R. Buckman, 26 yards rise—1, 1, 0, 0, 0—2.

J. Felker, 26 yards rise—0, 0, 0, 1, 0—1.

J. Brightly, 25 yards rise—0, 0, 1, 0, 1—2.

Mr. Kelly, 25 yards rise—0, 1, 1, 1, 1—4.

Dr. Banks, 26 yards rise—1, 1, 0, 0, 0—2.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1873. The billiard tournament was suspended to-day and to-night, as the hall where it was being held was previously engaged for other purposes for tonight. To-morrow afternoon Slosson and Bessunger, and J. Dion and Maurice Daly, play. To-morrow evening, J. Dion and C. Dion, and Ubassy and Snider, are matched. Of the tweive games already played, Ubassy, Garnier, J. Dion and C. Dion have each won one and lost none, and Maurice Daly has won two and lost none, while Snider, Bessunger and Slosson have each played and lost two. night. To-morrow afternoon Slosson and Bessun-

A NOTED CHARACTER DEAD. Yesterday morning a noted resident of Hoboken

named William Nicolay, died at his residence, No. 138 Hudson street, Hoboken, under circumstances of a mournful character. Deceased was the inheritor of extensive property in Russia, and bore the title of Count in that country. Of a roving and romantic disposition, he sold the greater portion of his estate, came to this country, purchased the house above mentioned and married his own maid servant. For the past few years the pair vied with each other in using intoxicating liquors, and few weeks passed without neighborly intervention to prevent bloodshed between them. Yesterday morning Officer Kivlon quelled a disturbance there, the Count and his wife being under the influence of drink. Later in the day the reckless nobleman fell dead. The Coroner and Chief of Police then visited the place and were convinced that there was no foul play. In a few days the remains of the deceased will be taken to St. Petersburg and be suitably interred by the friends. of a mournful character. Deceased was the inheri

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

A New Public Health Association and a New Constitution-Interesting Papers on Yellow Fever, Disinfection, Sewer-

age, Proper Food and Other Topics. The American Public Health Association reasembled yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, in the ball of the Union League Club. Dr.

Stephen Smith presided. The first paper read was on "The Sanitary Care

and Uthization of the Refuse of Cities," by Dr. C. A. Leas, of Baltimore, and Dr. J. H. Ranch, of

Dr. LEAS gave detailed descriptions of the dumping grounds in Baltimore. There coal ashes was invariably added to night soil, which it deodorized, and this manure was sold by the city of Baltimore for from \$15 to \$20 per ton and was used by many gardeners and farmers. The broken coal was used for burning and repairing roads. Old boots were burned to ashes and used for manufacturing iron. Old pots and pans, however, could not be utilized. When this system of utilizing reluse was perfected. Dr. Leas believed that the refuse would pay for the whole cost of scavengering. Dr. J. N. RANCH, of Chicago, described the process of disinfecting vaults in the Garden City. The

lime. The results were highly satisfactory. Dr. C. C. Cox, President of the Board of Health of Washington, D. C., was in favor of giving the Sani* tary Commissioners greater power, to make them "health despots," as it were. He minutely described the different methods of removing night soil which had been tried at Washington, and the problem had at last been solved to the satisfaction of the Board of Health.

disinfectants were chloride of iron and chloride of

Dr. S. C. Russell, submitted an extended report upon "Yellow Fever As It Prevailed in New Orleans During the Present Year." He gave a history of each case. Of the thirteen officers who attended to the work of disinfection not one took the disease. Did the constant use of disinfectants protect them from the fever? If the use of proper disinfectants, the sprinkling of the streets, &c., did not entirely prevent the fever it certainly checked its spread to a very great extent. Quarantine measures were not so effective. Some of the physicians were unwilling to report cases of the fever, fearing that the people in the vicinity would not like to use disinfectants. Never before did the disease spread so slowly as it did this year in New Orleans, and this was merely owing to the effective use of

Dr. CHANDLER, President of the Board of Health, of this city, desired to say a word about carbolic expresses malice than the complete innocence of acid. Bituminous coal when subjected to a high state of temperature yielded coal tar, and this was the material from which carbolic acid was obtained. The light oil, or naphtha, carried with it carbonic acid. For privy disinfection the "dead oil" was used in this city, and for street disinfection a kind of carbolic acid (seventy per cent), a cheap metallic solution, was used, which cost about cheap metalic solution, was used, which cost about ten cents per-pound. The ordinary sprinkler of the cart was removed and hand sprinklers were used with which 150 miles of gutters were disinfected in one week. A mixture of half a gallon of dead oil and half a gallon of zinc solution was employed in the disinfection of privies. The Conference then resolved itself into a business meeting. A quorum of twenty-five members was requested to eject new members, and it was found that only twenty-one delegates were present.

ent.
Dr. Woodward, of the United States Army, pro-Dr. Woodward, of the United states Army, proposed that the association adjourn sine die, and that a new society be formed on the spot. This was done, and Dr. Woodward moved that the members of the defunct society now resolve themselves into a new "Public Health Association," so that the old association expired and the new one saw the light of day simultaneously, and all because there was no quorum present. A new constitution was then draited. Dr. Woodward, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, recommended that the old constitution be adopted, with two exceptions; in the first place, that the President should be elected every year and the Secretary for three years, and in the second place, that nine members should constitute a quorum. The constitution was then read, section by section, and adopted as a whole, with the two important alterations mentioned above. This occupied a very long time, giving rise, as it did, to considerable discussion in regard to minor points.

Dr. Vanderpoel proposed that the new association assume all the debts of the old one. (Laughter.)

The President—Our treasury is very full; we

Yesterday was excellent for accuracy in the matter of shooting; but, perhaps because of its clouded and rainy nature, the attendance was limited. The conditions of the match were fifty birds each, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, H and T traps, using 1½ 0z. shot. When the principals were called it was found that Mr. Staples intended to use a Grant muzzle loader, 10 gauge, and Mr. Lamson a Dougall's breech loader, 10 central fire. Mr. Benjamin Deforrest was appointed judge for Mr. Lamson and Charles Banks for Mr. Staples The referee was Mr. P. R. Stetson, and the trapper and handler Mr. Ira A. Paine. In the matter of betting Mr. Staples was the favorite "dollars to cents," and not until the shooting had long progressed did the "populace" conceive that their favorite could be beaten. Then a few friends of Mr. Lamson showed their dollars, but they ventured them in such a limited manner that there were but few responses. From the start Mr. Lamson took the lead, and although there was "divided opinion" regarding the result, he won gailantily by four birds, all of which were of the livellest nature. The following summary will tell the whole story:—

Long ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB'S GROUND, NEAR JAMMICA, L. I., Nov. 12, 1873.—Match of \$403, fifty birds each, Long Island rules, H and T traps, 1½ oz. shot, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, Judge—for Mr. Lamson, Benjamin De Forrest; for Mr. Staples—0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0,

process.
General EDWARD VIELE differed with Mr. Schultz and thought that the refuse ought not to be thrown into the river. The city of Paterson emptied its sewers into the Passaic, and the population of Jersey City had to drink this water. American cities were, as a rule, far in advance of European cities in regard to sanitary matters and, particularly, in regard to their respective systems of sewerage.

sewerage.

Dr. Jakvis, of Dorchester, Mass., desired to know what the sewers of Paris were for if they retained all the fith, instead of carrying away all bad smells?

br. Janvis, of Dorchester, Mass., desired to know what the sewers of Paris were for it they retained all the flith, instead of carrying away all bad smelis?

Here the discussion dropped, and General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent United States Census, read a paper upon "Relations of Race and Nationality to Mortality in the United States." The statistics in the census in regard to mortality were less satisfactory than other enumerations. Often death broke up a family, and frequently deaths occurred in hotels, boarding houses and other places where the family ties were very slight. About thirty per cent of the number of deaths in 1870 were omitted, for these reasons, from the mortality returns in the census. He showed on a diagram that the mortality amongst the lirish was in excess of their share of the population. The mortality amongst the Germans was less than their share of the population, and the English and Weish made even a better showing. There were 153 deaths in a thousand from Bright's disease of the kidneys amongst the Irish as compared with 93 in a thousand among the Germans, Comparative statistics relative to all other diseases were also given by General Walker.

The officers of the "old" society were re-elected. The old Executive Committee was also announced. It is composed of Drs. Moreau Morris, J. J., Woodward, S. A. Vanderpoel, J. M. Toner, A. N. Beil and Edward Jarvis, and the officers, who are exoglicio members. The association then took a recess for haif an hour.

At three o'clock business was resumed, and General Walker continued to illustrate, with the aid of his diagram and several maps, the mortality statistics. The deaths among children of an early age were much rarer among the foreign element than among the native and colored population. In 1870 there were only 260,000 persons under the age of ten who were born abroad in the United States. There was an excess of mortality among the foreign population of over ten years of age of something like nineteen per cent. Consumption was also ver

tion and other diseases in the various persons of the country.

Dr. Leeds, of this city, read a paper in connec-tion with the subject of sanitary principles of architecture. Warmth for the body, cold, pure air for the lungs and absence of draughts—this was the problem to be solved. Physicians ought to protest against the present methods of supplying artificially warm air to the homes of so many theories.

artificially warm air to the homes of so many Americans.

Dr. J. M. Toner read a report upon the "Natural History and Habits of Yellow Fever." Diseases had generally their peculiar areas, and were limited by certain topographical and other conditions. The conceded home of yellow fever was in the West Indies, but it had been chronicled as far as Quebec. It had penetrated but little into the interior, however. Towns of small population were less likely to suffer from yellow fever than large cities. The first cases were said always to occur near the water, Marshy lowlands were the regions in which the disease occurred most frequently. Extreme heat and dryness stopped the disease, and so did excessive rams. Elevation could, in some measure, cases were said always to occur near the water, was a little over 260 feet high, New York was 35 and Brooklyn 40 feet high, Dr. Toner exhibited a many showing the localities affected by the fever. The Massacre in Caba.

The Massacre in Caba.

See Ministrations in Frank LessLie's Hills News Depots.

Wanted—Parties to Set Up, Prove and Print a lopage Paper at panic prices. Must be issued on Wednesday next. Apply at 35 Union square, from room, between 10 and 12 A. M., Thursday.

Wigs—Toupees.—G. Rauchfuss, Practical Wild and TouPete maker and Importer of Human found in an attitude of over 600 feet. Memphis was a little over 260 feet high, New York was 35 and Brooklyn 40 feet high. Dr. Toner exhibited a many paper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WALL STREET.—SECRET OF SUCCESS ON VERY small capital, 32 pages, mailed for stamp, VALINATINE, TLABBILDER & CO., Bauksra and Brookers. In Mills Head of the control of th

upon "Non-Periodic Changes of Heat as an Element in Sanitary Climatology." During many summers the cities of the South and been much cooler than New York or Philadelphia. In many instances epidemics had spread during terms of about positions and the summer of the cooler than the summer of the cities in the East to dangers unknown elsewhere. Tropical neat and saturation subjected the large cities in the East to dangers unknown elsewhere. Had it not been for the energy of the Sanitary Commissions a frightful epidemic might have sprung up during the terrible heated term last summer.

sprung up during the terrible heated term last summer.

Br. A. C. Hamlin gave his views on "Alimentation Considered in its Relations to the Progress and Prosperity of Nations." The potato-cating Cet of freland, he said, was inferior to the outmeat-eating Celt of Sectiand. Carl Vogt and other German scientists claimed that a potato-eating nation must naturally deteriorate, because the potato did not restore the wasted tissues. The ordinary kind of wheat bread was composed aimost entirely of starch, and was of comparatively little value for the purposes of alimentation. It contained almost fifty per center of water, and during the process of fermentation, prior to baking, it lost over one-tenth of its feeble intrinsic value. This was the clief article of dieton which the children of the wealthier classes were ted. Meat obtained from animals littely driven from long distances ought never to be eaten. America had unfortunately given to the world both the potato and the tobacco plant.

The association then adjourned till half-past seven P. M.

By. J. I. Newberry, after the conference had re-

The association then adjourned till half-past seven P. M.

Dr. J. I. Newberry, after the conference had reassembled, delivered a discourse upon the physical geography of the United States, aided by a gigantic map. The Valley of the Mississippi was peculiarly fitted to become the home of a cense and wealthy population. Probably no portion of the earth was richer than were parts of North Carolina. The climate was especially salubrious. The agricultural population of the United States would be centred in the Mississippi Valley. Not more than one-testh part of California was capable of cultivation. The mining population would be distributed in the Mississippi Valley and in the far West. Dr. Newberry thempaid a glowing tribute to the Aztec nation, and described most of the tribes of savages in New hiexico and the adjacent Territories.

A paper upon the "Relations of Drinking Water to the Propagation of Typhoid Fever" was thenread by Dr. Austin Fiint, after which the meeting adjourned till this morning.

MORE SUSPENSIONS IN PITTSBURG.

The Banking House of T. Mellon & Sons and the Mechanics' Savings Bank Close Their Doors-The Causes of the

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12, 1873.

There were rumors abroad yesterday affecting the solidity of a number of banking institutions in this city, and, as the result of such rumors, there was this morning an unusual rush of de positors, necessitating in a very short time the closing of doors. The first closed was the banking house of T. Mellon & Sons, on Smithfield street. Mellon, Sr., a member of the firm, was a heavy stockholder in the East Liberty Savings and Deposit Bank, which closed up yesterday. This failure naturally had a tendency to frighten the depositors of T. Mellon & Sons. The consequence was an unusually heavy demand from dep vesterday. This morning the drain continued, and yesterday. This morning the drain continued, and it soon became evident that the process could not be continued for any great length of time; so the suspension took place. Depositors in this institution are not likely to lose a single farthing, as the private fortune of Judge Mellon is ample to cover all demands. The second failure to-day was that of the Mechanics' Savings Bank. There were many rumors about this institution yesterday, and during the afternoon a large number of depositors gave notice of their intention to withdraw their deposits, and last evening it was found that the bank could not under the present stringency continue business. To-day it suspended, like the others in the same predicament, and finds itself with a lot of promissory notes and mortgages on hand upon which money is due; but no payments are being made, and under the circumstances nothing remains but to have the paper renewed and wait for an opportunity to convert their collaterals into money.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the East-Liberty Savings and Deposit Bank the assets and ilabilities, as presented by the cashler, were as follows:—Assets, \$230,047 09; liabilities, \$197,647 40; surplus, \$38,309 69. It was agreed to levy an assessment of twenty-live per cent on the stock and distribute this with the cash on hand at present among the depositors. The failures of the past few days were in the most part caused by the suspension of the branches through Western Pennsylvania of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co. The country people got frightened and drew out of the institutions in this city their entire deposits. Those banks that suspended were not classed in the first rank of sound money depositores. it soon became evident that the process could not

MCQUADE.—On Wednesday, November 12, ANNIE, youngest daughter of the late Patrick McQuade, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 400 East Eighteenth street, to-morrow (Friday), at [For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.] The Hair, the Skin and the Handkerchief.—PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR keeps thehair alive, clean and healthy: PHALON'S MAGIC HAIR
DYE darkens gray hair instantly: PHALON'S VITALIArestores, by degrees, its exact original color; PHALON'S
PAPHIAN LOTION clarifies the skin and renders is
fresh-looking and row; PHALON'S SNOW-WHITES
ENAMEL is an unrivalled transient beautifier, proof
against perspiration and rubbing, though easily removed;
by washing; and PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING
CEREUS is the only American perfume which has ever
borne away the paim from the Paris extracts.

A .- For a First Class Dress or Business A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet falled to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity

and cures dysentery and diarrhea; gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother. A.—Havana Lottery Official Drawings on file; also Kentucky State Lottery for the Beneilt of Schools of Frankfort Circulars free. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—The Elastic Truss Company, 683 Broadway, now furnish three quarters and will soon supply all the demand for TRUSSES in this country. Holds Rupture comfortably till soon permanently cured.

A.—Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, foreign Note Papers. JAMES EVER. DELL, 201 Broadway (established 1840). A.—Colvin Baby Chair.—Bring Your babies and try, then buy the best baby tender in the world. COLVIN BABY CHAIR COMPANY, Broadway, corner Thirteenth street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is, By Far, the best extant; always reliable, perfectly harmless and true to nature. Sold everywhere. Dr. Radway's

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PUBIFIER,
for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofina, Ulcers,
Chronic Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Kidney, Bladder and
Liver Complaints, Dyspensia, Affections of the Lungs and
Throat; purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor;
clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all. Solid
by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren street.

Diamonds, Watches, Jeweiry and Sil-cerware bought and sold. GEO, C. ALLEN, Sil Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

NIA cures Paralysis, Neuralgia and Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, &c. lest combination ever discovered. Price 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Depot 461 Sixth avenue. Holloway's Pills Are Invaluable as a

Glies & Co.'s Liniment Iodide of Ammo

Hernia.—To the Ruptured—Don't be humbugged. Come to MARSH & CO.'s old Radical Cura-truss office, No. 2 Vesey street, and be cured.

Havana Lottery.—We Sold the \$500,000 in the Extraordinary Drawing April 22. Circulars sent a information given. J. B. MaRTINEZ & CO., 10 Walk street, box 4,685 Post office, New York. R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST FAINS

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUPFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and BY
The ONLY PAIN REMBOY
that instantly stops the most exerutiating pains, that instantly stops the most exerutiating pains, the Lungs, stomach, bowels or other giands or organs, by one application, but TO TWENTY MINUTES,

IN FROM DIME TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excraciating the pain the recursion.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain tag the matic, bed-ridden, infirm, crippled, nervous, neuralgo or prostrated with disease may suffer.